

# HUGHES, ACCEPTING G.O.P. NOMINATION, STRIKES AT WILSON

## Arraigns Foreign Policies of the Administration and Gives a Pledge of Stalwart Americanism.

### Resigns From the United States Supreme Court and Announces Readiness to Enter at Once on the Campaign.

Justice Hughes announced yesterday afternoon that he would accept the republican nomination for the presidency. He already had resigned as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his resignation had been accepted.

His statement was in the form of a copy of a telegram he had sent Senator Harding, chairman of the convention at Chicago, which is a strong attack on the democratic administration.

The telegram of Justice Hughes is a severe arraignment of the administration's foreign policy, its action in Mexican affairs, and it sounds a ringing keynote of Americanism.

**Bid for Moore Support.**

Outlining the policies under which the distinguished jurist holds his colors in the campaign to come, his statement-telegram was interpreted generally as a strong bid for the support of members of the progressive party, and it is expected to have an important bearing on Col. Roosevelt's attitude toward the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, but not immediately accepted at Oyster Bay.

As Justice Hughes gave out his formal statement, which was typewritten and covered several pages, he said: "I have resigned my position and will accept the republican nomination. My resignation takes effect immediately, and probably is in the hands of the President now."

Justice Hughes sent his resignation by messenger to President Wilson.

The Justice's resignation from the Supreme Court was announced by the President within a few minutes after it was delivered at the White House.

**Telegram to Convention.**

The following is the telegram sent to Chairman Harding:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

"I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond.

"You speak at a time of national emergency transcending mere partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm principles and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to serve our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

**Criticizes Mexican Policy.**

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating policy of the past—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We have been without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and enforce our plain duty to our own citizens.

**For Firm Diplomatic Policy.**

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic relations with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have been made to recover the influence and prestige thus unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been striven to force by indecision.

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its proper standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan considerations; to have the policy of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmness and integrity in international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual, and fully performing our international obligations; to have the correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to number them to dignify our place among the nations.

**Americanism and Preparedness.**

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete, whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision for the service that may be required. I believe in preparedness not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment, both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in such thoroughness there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

**Devoted to Honorable Peace.**

"We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals there is no danger of militarism in this country.

"We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in the matter of first national importance.

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands; the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

**Test When War Ends.**

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice.

"In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to secure the founder's right to government. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not threaten American enterprise, here

or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievement.

"We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

**Stands by Civil Service.**

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully endorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake most gratefully for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may unite in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

**ST. LOUIS CONVENTION'S DELEGATES ARRIVING**

**Chicago Action Will Not Affect Renomination of President and Vice President.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The advance guard of delegates came in scattered groups from Michigan and Illinois tonight to the democratic convention, to be held here next week, and their arrival was met by a suggestion tomorrow by others from all over the country.

All interest and discussion among the national committeemen and delegates centered tonight on the nomination made at Chicago and what effect they would have in the campaign. National Chairman McCombs said that no matter what state had been selected in Chicago by either of the parties, it would not affect the plan of the democratic convention to renominate President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.

**Plans for Naming Ticket.**

The naming of Wilson and Marshall after the 1,032 delegates have adopted a platform which in the main has been sketched by President Wilson, is expected to be carried through without a hitch late Friday night or early Saturday morning.

The names of several candidates besides that of Mr. Marshall may be presented in convention for the vice presidency, but these are expected to be withdrawn before the first roll call is concluded. Majorities of one or two delegates are expected to be placed in nomination.

"There is not a storm cloud in sight," declared here Homer Cummings of Connecticut may be the man, though Chairman McCombs said tonight that no intention was shown of regarding the nomination of Wilson as his choice for the campaign leader.

**Roger Sullivan's Supporters.**

The vanguard of the Illinois delegation arrived here at 8 o'clock, including thirty judges of the circuit, superior and municipal courts of Chicago and Cook county. They declared themselves 100 per cent for Roger Sullivan for Vice President.

The suffrage squad, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, also is on hand. The delegation Mrs. Catt says, will ask the democratic convention to include a suffrage plank in its platform without amendment regarding state rights, such as was contained in the suffrage plank adopted by the republicans.

On Wednesday the suffrage organizations of St. Louis and Missouri, with members of the executive branch of the national suffrage organization, will make a walk-strike demonstration on the principal streets leading to the convention, when the convention is to be held.

On Monday the national committee will consider the selection of William F. O'Dowd as national committeeman from Texas to succeed the late John F. Costello as national committeeman from the District of Columbia.

**Naval Anchor Found in River.**

Workmen dredging the channel of Anacostia river near the navy yard yesterday afternoon found a two and one-half-ton anchor that belonged to the U. S. S. Wreath. Because of the weight of the anchor, it was stated, it could not be taken from the water yesterday, but probably will be recovered tomorrow. Officers on duty at the navy yard last night were unable to tell how the anchor got in the river.

## ROOSEVELT NAMED AMID WILD SCENE

(Continued from First Page.)

Charles Evans Hughes, the republican standard bearer, to its liking, his non-acceptance of the progressive nomination should stand as his last word, was lost in that tired throng worn out by its own enthusiasm, by long delays over peace parleys with the republicans, and by the discussion of a platform on which it must go into the field, if at all, against both the forces of democracy and republicanism.

**Too Tired to Understand.**

None of the feeling that some of them later betrayed when they had had opportunity to digest the colonel's statement had time to flare out when the gavel fell. They trooped out into Chicago's streets for home while the band played faintly, and the flags that had flung so proudly through all the stormy sessions were folded and the banners put away.

Before they left the hall the delegates remembered of the essentials of a campaign. In response to the spur of the leaders they promised more than \$50,000 to carry on the fight. It was pledged in enthusiasm and the contributions tumbled in almost as fast as they could be recorded.

The only protest of the day came a few minutes before the leaders read the announcement from Col. Roosevelt, when William Flinn of Pittsburgh proposed the adoption of a rule which permits the national committee to fill vacancies on the ticket. There was a chorus of "yes" from over the hall, but it was lost in the explanations of those who stood upon the platform that there was but a perfunctory thing done for "death or other casualties." It was adopted then immediately.

The communication from Oyster Bay, known to all the leaders for at least an hour before it was presented, was read in dramatic silence. The gavel fell with a last bang, almost as it was finished.

**Roosevelt's Name Presented.**

Col. Roosevelt's name was presented to the convention in a short nominating speech by Bainbridge Colby of New York. He was greeted with tremendous cheers.

"Once more, thank God," he began, "we have a great army of progress. I will hold you but one or two minutes. I know the name that is in your hearts and on your lips.

"The few days," Mr. Colby said, in impassioned oratory, "the convention has held itself in check.

"We are doing more than voice our thoughts," he continued. "We are voicing the thought of the people of the nation. We are doing more than voice through which the voice of the people can speak.

"I want you to know that man who is the embodiment of every issue of the hour; that man that we delight to honor— Theodore Roosevelt.

Pandemonium followed the brief speech. Chairman Robbins clattered with his gavel for order.

**Perkins Couldn't Stop Them.**

Mr. Perkins attempted to have the nomination delayed until the republican convention had acted. He said that as Senator Lodge was now before the republican convention, the progressives should allow a ballot in the republican convention to test Lodge's strength.

"Mr. Perkins," many delegates shouted, "many delegates shouted, 'No!'"

Mr. Perkins admitted that on the third ballot some other candidate than Senator Lodge might be nominated.

Chairman Robbins came over from the convention and Perkins retired.

Gov. Johnson proceeded in his second nomination.

"There comes a time when every man faces his gun," he said, "it's time now to put it to the test. Col. Roosevelt is a great man. He will do it."

Gov. Johnson suggested nominating Col. Roosevelt immediately adjourning in a couple of hours and placing the question of acceptance "face to face" to Col. Roosevelt right here and now.

The name and asked that the nomination of Col. Roosevelt be presented instantly.

**Robins Suspends Rules.**

Chairman Robbins said he would suspend the rules and have the nomination made by acclamation, and without identifying sponsors Mr. Robbins put the question.

"All in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination by acclamation please rise."

In one body the immense throng rose in a roar. The following demonstration lasted two minutes. When order was finally restored, Chairman Robbins announced:

"The chairman announces that by acclamation the progressive convention has nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States."

Another demonstration followed, leaders on the stage and delegates on the floor shrieking hysterically, hugging and kissing each other and throwing hats in the air.

Dramatic scenes followed immediately after the convention. The gavel vainly for several minutes, Chairman Robbins finally secured order and James R. Garfield offered a motion to recess until 3 o'clock.

Chairman Robbins said important business other than nominating a vice president and a presidential candidate remained to be transacted.

**Promises Great Battle.**

"The time asked is necessary for the order of the convention. Nominating a candidate is one thing, electing a President is another. If you have not got the stuff to go through, then don't come back. If you have, come back like patient and self-respecting citizens of a great democracy at 8 o'clock and we will lay the lines of the great battle over fought in the republican nomination. It will be the second party."

Chairman Robbins called for "America."

## THIRD BALLOT

Total delegates, 937.  
Necessary to nominate, 464.

STATE.

Alabama, 16..... 16

Arizona, 6..... 6

Arkansas, 15..... 15

California, 26..... 26

Colorado, 12..... 12

Connecticut, 14..... 14

Delaware, 6..... 6

Florida, 8..... 8

Georgia, 17..... 17

Idaho, 8..... 8

Illinois, 55..... 55

Indiana, 30..... 30

Iowa, 30..... 30

Kansas, 20..... 20

Kentucky, 20..... 20

Louisiana, 13..... 13

Maine, 12..... 12

Maryland, 16..... 16

Massachusetts, 36..... 36

Michigan, 30..... 30

Minnesota, 24..... 24

Mississippi, 13..... 13

Missouri, 36..... 36

Montana, 10..... 10

Nebraska, 16..... 16

Nevada, 6..... 6

New Hampshire, 8..... 8

New Jersey, 26..... 26

New Mexico, 6..... 6

New York, 57..... 57

North Dakota, 11..... 11

Ohio, 48..... 48

Oklahoma, 20..... 20

Oregon, 10..... 10

Rhode Island, 10..... 10

South Carolina, 11..... 11

South Dakota, 10..... 10

Tennessee, 21..... 21

Texas, 26..... 26

Utah, 8..... 8

Vermont, 6..... 6

Virginia, 15..... 15

Washington, 14..... 14

West Virginia, 16..... 16

Wisconsin, 26..... 26

Wyoming, 6..... 6

Idaho, 8..... 8

Hawaii, 2..... 2

Philippines, 3..... 3

Totals..... 937

SCATTERING.

Lodge, 7 in North Carolina.

La Follette, 3 in Wisconsin.

Weeks, 2 in Missouri, 1 in Massachusetts.

Absent, 1 in Pennsylvania.

ic" and the crowd fled out, cheering and shouting, wild with enthusiasm.

When the progressives reassembled shortly after 3 o'clock the leaders and delegates were made excited by inquiries regarding Justice Hughes' acceptance and expectation of a message from Oyster Bay. Reports that Col. Roosevelt had merely taken the nomination under advisement caused resentful discussion among some of the delegates.

The stage was crowded with impatient delegates waiting for the opening gavel dropped. The usual pre-session scenes of enthusiasm, including "Teddy" songs, state yells and cheering, were re-enacted with no apparent diminution in enthusiasm.

Chairman Robbins' gavel sounded for the final session at 3:15.

**Vice President Named.**

The naming of Parker for Vice President was accomplished amid great enthusiasm and the candidate, who was in the hall, was escorted to the platform and accepted the nomination.

"I stand," he declared, "in a bare-knuckled way, as a candidate."

He said, declaring the convention assembled was a protest against the ability of a "few men to control the destiny of 100,000,000 people."

Victor Murdock, chairman of the national committee, was then recognized and announced that after the convention adjourned the new national committee would meet.

"I am feeling better," said Murdock. "I understand we beat the other fellows at the Coliseum about thirty points. If you fellows will work as hard as you should we'll beat them in November. They have started at the Coliseum, and they are going to start here, but if any of this crowd tries to get aboard they'll find it an ice wagon."

Mr. Murdock said he always got the "worst of it" in treating with the republicans.

**Murdock Addresses Bryan.**

Turning to the press boxes on the stage, Mr. Murdock looked dramatically at former Secretary of State Bryan, who was sitting there. Mr. Bryan smiled.

"Mr. Bryan is a straightforward pacifist," said Mr. Murdock. "He is going to have a military plank rammed down his throat at St. Louis and he won't stand it."

Mr. Bryan smiled again, and when Mr. Murdock said he expected a new "peace and prohibition" party always got the "worst of it" in treating with the republicans.

Mr. Murdock went on to say that with Bryan and Ford behind "peace and prohibition" and the progressives with "Roosevelt and Parker" for Americanism, peace and preparedness, the country would see a most remarkable campaign.

The crowd yelled for a speech from

John M. Parker Left His Party When the Progressives Were Organized in 1912.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—John M. Parker has been active in Louisiana politics since 1886. He was defeated for governor on the progressive ticket in the state election in April last. He always had been a democrat until the progressive party was formed, and was prominently identified with almost every reform movement within the democratic party in the city of New Orleans and Louisiana for the last thirty years. He never held public office.

For many years he has been an intimate friend of Col. Roosevelt, and when the progressive party was organized in 1912 Mr. Parker joined that

organization. An evidence of his personal popularity was seen in the vote given him as the progressive candidate for governor in the state election last April, when he received almost 50,000 votes against the successful candidate, the democratic party, which seldom has had opposition in elections.

Mr. Parker is fifty-three years old and was born on a plantation near Port Gibson, Miss. He has lived in New Orleans forty years, owns several large plantations and is a prominent cotton factor of this city.

**GREATEST CLAN ON EARTH.**

Interesting Facts About the Good Old British Name of Smith.

From Pearson's Weekly.

There is no truth in the legends that Smith draws his name and blood from Shem, son of Noah, whose descendants wrote their patronymic successively—Shemit, Shmitt, Smith; or from the mythical Pharaoh Smithosis of the Theban line of kings.

The name has its root in remote Saxon times, in the word "smith" (to smite), when it was borne by every man who wielded a hammer, whether as blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter or mason.

Every Smith is a member of the greatest clan in all the world; for almost every civilized land has its army of fellow Smiths, in as many different guises—from the Russian Smithowski to the Spanish Smithas, and from the Icelandic Smithson to the Mexican Smith.

In our own little islands the Smiths stand alone at the head of the clan; but in England and Wales there are more than a million Smiths, and in England, of every seventy-two persons you meet of the name, five Smiths and one non-Smith.

In Scotland there are Smiths enough to repeat the four hundred and eighty-four names of any one surname, on an average. The Smiths alone number more than 400,000, or 500 times as many.

This great family can boast of more men of distinction who have helped to make our empire what it is than the bearers of any other name.

There is one Smith who wears a vicar's collar, another who recently died was Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, one of the most famous pioneers of the empire. Five Smiths and one Smyth help to make our laws in the house of commons.

In the roll of our war heroes there are half-a-dozen Smiths, to say nothing of one Smythe the admiral, and no fewer than thirty-one of the name are entitled to the knightly prefix "sir." In the gallant roll of D.D.O.s (deputy directors of ordnance) there are half-a-dozen bears the Cross for Valor.

The lady Smiths are no less notable than their menfolk, although their achievements are less known; but there is scarcely a walk in life in which they have not acquitted themselves at least as well as those of any other surname.

And today, it may interest those who wish to ally themselves with this wonderful family, there are over 60,000 spinsters of the name, all between the ages of twenty and thirty-four, and most of them highly desirable as life-partners.

When one-thousand-dollar pledges were called for scores responded.

**T. R.'S RUNNING MATE**

**LIFELONG DEMOCRAT**

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